

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Board of Trade Officers Re-Elected.

WORK OF THE YEAR 1895.

The Secretary, E. A. Jones, Tells in an interesting way of the Accomplishments of the Past 12 Months—The Treasurer's Report.

The fifth annual meeting of the Massillon board of trade was held in the mayor's court room Thursday evening. Owing to the disagreeable night the attendance was light. The secretary, E. A. Jones, read the minutes of the last monthly meeting and several communications which had been recently received. Henry Keller, of Grand Rapids, Mich., notified the board of his desire to organize a company in Massillon to manufacture bicycles. This was referred to the committee on new enterprises.

Members of The Ohio State Board of Commerce advised the local board that an open office will be established at Columbus in January. The object in view is to gain all possible information relative to municipal government, taxation and other subjects. The state board has discussed a plan to publish a weekly bulletin which will contain the acts of the assembly and digests of the most important bills. The subscription of the local board was solicited. The communications were referred to the committee on statistics. Secretary E. A. Jones next read his annual report. This was accepted and placed upon record. The report:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The fourth annual meeting of the Massillon Board of Trade was held on the third day of January, 1895.

After the presentation of the report of the secretary, and attention to a few matters of business, the board was re-organized for 1895 by the election of the following officers: President, Wm. F. Ricks; first vice president, K. W. McCaughy; second vice president, Charles A. Gates; treasurer, James H. Hunt; board of directors, Fred. B. Snyder, Daniel Hemperly, William B. Harberger, G. L. Albrecht, David Reed, Henry Diehlmann, Dr. T. J. Reed, John Silk, K. F. Erhard, James Corns, H. C. Brown and J. W. Foltz.

At the close of the meeting E. A. Jones was elected secretary by the Executive Committee.

Nine regular monthly meetings of the Board of Trade were held during the year, with a fair attendance of the members.

No meetings were held during the months of July, August and December. As most of the business was transacted in open meeting, there were but four regular sessions of the Executive Committee. In addition to these there were four special meetings.

The largest number in attendance at any one of the meetings of the executive committee was fifteen, and there was an average attendance of ten members.

Soon after the reorganization of the Board, President Ricks appointed the seventeen standing committees provided for in the by-laws of the association, and they were announced at the February meeting.

Early in the year a contract was entered into between the Board of Trade and Messer & Co., whereby a lot was purchased on Erie street and a factory was erected for the manufacture of pianos.

This plant is now permanently located in this city, gives employment to several skilled workmen, and may be regarded as one of our successful industries.

During the year the board was represented by delegates at the National Manufacturers' convention held in Cincinnati, the municipal conference in Cleveland, the ship canal convention at Zanesville, and the annual meeting of the Ohio State Board of Commerce at Columbus.

At a meeting held in March a resolution was unanimously adopted by the board setting forth the necessity of a bridge across the river and canal to Columbus Heights, at or near Columbus station.

A committee was appointed in connection with the board committee, to confer with the county commissioners in reference to its construction. Later in the year a conference was held with the railway officials interested in this matter, and it is hoped that in the near future the bridge will be built and this much needed accommodation to travel will be secured for our city.

On the 18th of September an important conference was held with the officials of the W. & L. E. Ry. Co. at the Hotel Sailer.

As a result of the conference a contract was signed by said officials, whereby it was agreed that the terminal headquarters should be retained in this city for a period of at least ten years.

On Oct. 10 quite a number of lots in Columbus Heights, the property of the board, were sold at auction and the amount of \$785 was realized from the sale.

During the year the amount of bonds due the W. & L. E. Ry. Co. has been paid with the exception of a small sum still retained, pending the adjustment of some claims in connection with the Russell switch.

In the month of December arrangements were made, through the committees of the board of trade, with two of the railroads for holiday shopping excursions to Massillon.

Negotiations are now in progress whereby it is hoped that such a change can be secured in the time schedule of these roads as will better promote the business interests of our city.

This week closes the fifth year in the history of the Massillon board of trade. The greater part of this time has been a period of great financial and business depression.

lation that during these years our city has enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity when compared with many other cities in the state. Is it too much to assume that this organization, through its influence and effort, has contributed largely toward this result?

It must be remembered, also, that much of the work which has been accomplished by the board is of such a character that the good results will be manifest more and more in the future. It is confidently believed that we are soon to enter upon a period of greatly increased business activity and commercial enterprise. Whether this be so or not, there is need of a strong and influential organization of the business men of the city to look after its interests.

An earnest and united effort must soon be made to secure such an appropriation from the legislature as will insure the speedy completion of the Massillon hospital for the insane, which is so imperatively needed at the present time by the state and upon which \$100,000 have already been expended.

Other work already begun should be carried forward to successful completion and new enterprises that may be desirable should be looked after and encouraged.

We hope that the coming year will be one of the most prosperous in the history of the board of trade and of our city, and we trust that all of our business men and good citizens will be willing to unite in the hearty support of an organization that has for its sole object the promotion in every possible way of the best interests of the city of Massillon.

Treasurer J. H. Hunt reported a balance of \$15.07 in the treasury. The report was also accepted.

The board re-organized for the new year by electing officers. H. C. Brown's motion to re-elect the old officers was unanimously carried and the secretary was authorized to cast the ballot as follows: Wm. F. Ricks, president; K. W. McCaughy, first vice president; C. A. Gates, second vice president; J. H. Hunt, treasurer. The directors were also re-elected. J. C. F. Putman being named in the stead of K. F. Erhard, who has been removed from the city. The board of directors is composed of Daniel Hemperly, David Reed, J. C. F. Putman, H. C. Diehlmann, J. W. Foltz, John Silk, F. H. Snyder, James Corns, W. B. Harberger, G. L. Albrecht, H. C. Brown and T. J. Reed.

The board adjourned for one month. An executive meeting was immediately held.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

FULTON HAPPENINGS.
CANAL FULTON, Jan. 3.—Among the many special events of this week are the marriages of Orten Mathie and Annetta Buck, and Frederick Pfaffler and Catharine Baltz.

About thirty worthy mesdames left their respective homes in the care of their sterner halves last evening and went to the residence of Mrs. F. G. Ott, where the evening was spent in a purely womanlike manner, not even Mrs. Ott's husband being permitted to participate in the festivities.

The very interesting case of F. D. Legett against the village of Fulton comes up before Justice Kittinger Jan. 5. Ex-Corporation Clerk Wm. Storier, who at present holds a position on the C. & A. C. railway at Kirtland, will be present and some sensational developments are expected.

MR. SCOTT'S PLANS.
NORTH LAWRENCE, Jan. 3.—Within a month James Scott, a promising young man of this village, will be married, and immediately afterward he and his bride will go to New York, where they will permanently reside.

FRUCH BOUND OVER.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 3.—A laborer named Fruch, employed at the brewery at this place, who is charged with cutting with intent to kill, waived an examination before Mayor Rinehart yesterday afternoon and was bound over to court. On Saturday night Fruch committed a murderous assault on the brewery foreman, Charles Zugar. The latter was stabbed several times and his recovery is doubtful.

CRYSTAL SPRING AFFAIRS.
CRYSTAL SPRING, Jan. 1.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Herman, a daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dunkley, of Akron, are spending a few weeks here visiting relatives.

The masquerade ball which was given New Year's eve in the Kopp Company's hall was well attended. Edward Herman was awarded the gentlemen's prize, a watch chain, and Miss Della Heimbach took the ladies' prize, a watch chain also.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ries spent New Year's with Justus friends.

John Kiefer, of Wadsworth, was in town last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Crookston and Mr. and Mrs. James Snyder, of Massillon, spent New Year's at the home of Thos. Crookston.

H. Koontz, of Indiana, who had been the guest of his brother, Adolph, during the holidays, has returned home.

H. Schrader, of Canal Fulton, was in town on Monday, transacting business.

The North Lawrence Coal Co., who are sinking a shaft on the Schrader farm, have at last discovered coal. A sample piece of it proves to be of excellent quality.

Hernbrook mine worked one and one-half days last week, and North Massillon but two days, while No. 1 put in full time.

The Athletic base ball team contemplates giving a minstrel show in the near future.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel damped with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale

THE POSTOFFICE PLUM.

Jacob D. Wetter Appears as a Dark Horse.

AN INTERESTING CONDITION.

The Expectation of the Plotters Said to be that Shepley and Krider Will Knife Each Other and Compel the Appointment of a Third Man.

Jacob D. Wetter denies that he is a candidate for the official shoes of Postmaster Russell, and to a reporter said that he did not want that place or any other. Nevertheless, whether Mr. Wetter knows it or not, there is good authority for believing that he is the compromise candidate agreed upon by Consul Howells, and when the smoke of battle has cleared away, the plan of attack on P. R. Shepley, outlined in a Washington letter to The Independent two months ago, will have been carried out with what success remains to be seen.

According to that letter Mr. Howells desired the appointment for his son, and to this extent the pressure favorable to his business associate, Mr. Wetter, differs from that statement. But in all essential respects the combination against Mr. Shepley was correctly described. This explains, in a measure, why the appointment, which was really due on Dec. 17, has been hung up. The conflict is purely political and has been carried over the head of Senator Brice, directly to Mr. Cleveland, whose willingness to enter into local whirlpools is not unknown.

Al Carlisle is the instrument credited with getting the President's ear. His antipathy to Mr. Shepley grows out of the latter's opposition to Mr. Cleveland in 1892, before the Chicago convention. He is supported by John E. Monnot, of Canton, who doesn't like Mr. Shepley because W. K. L. Warwick does. Ostensibly C. A. Krider is the man that Carlisle, Monnot & Co. are battling for, and in his name they have already checked Mr. Shepley's advance. The inside truth, or what is now believed to be the truth, is, that although Mr. Krider may not think so, his backers are pressing his claims, not with the expectation of obtaining his appointment, but in order to force such a conflict that neither he nor Mr. Shepley can be appointed.

Mr. Krider's supporters say to the President: "Shepley fought you and we won't have him." Mr. Shepley's supporters say to Mr. Brice: "Krider fought you and we won't have him." The result is that the President, who cannot afford to offend the senator for an insignificant office, will decline to nominate Krider, and Mr. Brice, who cannot afford to antagonize the President, will decline to recommend Mr. Shepley. In this emergency Mr. Wetter, who is Mr. Howells's partner, and has never had any personal opinion that could be construed as offensive to anybody, is shoved forward to gather in the plain that is dropped by both parties as a quarrel that is a sham on one side at least. This is the picture that is presented by competent authorities to the President.

Mr. Shepley's local opponents are undoubtedly the most complete yet committed. He is backed by almost every bank, manufacturing company, importer and merchant in the city. But dependent on his credentials alone, he would seem to be invulnerable. The late candidacies say that this is true only because he was in the field first and was able to get these letters, and that in any event the appointment must be made on political and not personal grounds.

ABOUT JOHN McBRIDE.
There is some little talk about John McBride's possible appointment. Ex-Governor Campbell is indebted to Mr. McBride, and he has other influences. His conversion to Populism forbids serious consideration of his name, however, and the only reason for thinking him in the race is upon the theory that nothing is impossible in politics.

MR. KRIDER'S VIEWS.
Ex-Sheriff Krider said today that he considered his chances for the appointment exceedingly good. Mr. Krider was aware of the efforts made in behalf of John McBride, but does not consider Mr. McBride a winner. Mr. Krider denies that his application had been carried over Brice's head and made directly to President Cleveland. Upon reaching Washington Mr. Krider first made his claims known to Senator Brice. After that, however, he saw the President and called upon the postmaster general, and to both presented letters.

GENOA SETTLES A Weighty Problem.
GENOA, Jan. 4. Zero weather could not keep the big crowd away from Genoa "literary" last evening. The question of electing the President and U. S. Senators by direct vote was discussed with considerable interest. H. H. Galatin, the leading speaker, asserted that Democracy was especially in favor of a free ballot, which your correspondent thinks was not indicated in their action toward the colored citizens. We feel like complimenting the young lady and gentleman from Massillon, who so ably entertained the audience with selections of a choice nature and well delivered, which received merited applause. The question for next Friday night is—Resolved, That extension of railroads is detrimental to the public. The decision on last night's debate was in favor of the affirmative. Judges—Bart Doll, Ed. Lininger, and H. Kenery. Special entertainment for next night has been arranged.

Quality as well as quantity guaranteed.
The C. L. A. W. Thought to be Back of a New Scheme.

Considerable comment has been occasioned in railway circles by the filing of corporation papers of the Cleveland & Southern yesterday with the secretary of state. The principal offices will be located at Bucyrus. The company is authorized to build and operate a railroad to be operated by steam or other motive power from a point in or near the town of York, Medina County, and running through the counties of Medina, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Allen, Auglaize and Mercer, to the state line between Ohio and Indiana. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, and the incorporators are Thomas Boer, G. Donnenwerth, J. H. Robinson, W. A. Blicke and Smith M. Bennett.

The general opinion seems to be that it is a Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling project. There are some, however, that believe it to be a revival of the Pennsylvania scheme to strike some very rich country in a manner that would virtual-

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TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

A Resolution Favoring One Election Adopted.

The township trustees of Stark county held their semi-annual meeting at the infirmary Thursday, and among other things unanimously adopted the following resolution, presented by J. W. Egert, of Tascaraus township:

Whereas, Our present system of holding two elections in one year is unnecessary, thereby incurring an unnecessary expense upon the taxpayers of the state, therefore be it

Resolved, By the township trustees of Stark county assembled, that the present law of creating spring elections be repealed, and that our municipal and township officers be elected at the regular November election, and a copy of this be sent to our honorable senator and representatives of Stark county.

BLACKMAN BREAKS JAIL.

A Startling Affair at the County Seat.

TURKEY WRENDLING ATTACKED.

Just Barber Blum's Narrow Escape—The Prisoner Gets Possession of a Revolver—The Revolver Gets Possession of His Freedom—The Blood Hounds Used Without Success.

CANTON, Jan. 3.—George Blackman, a negro, made a bold and successful dash for liberty from the county jail at 11:15 Thursday afternoon. Blackman is a desperate character and was arrested in Louisville for burglary. He was jailed to await trial. The jail barber, Daniel Blum, had performed his duties as usual on Thursday. On shaving days the prisoners are allowed the freedom of the corridors. Blum had finished and Turnkey Adam Wendling ascended the stairs to let him out. As Blum passed out Blackman made a dash for the door. The turnkey grappled with the prisoner and drawing his revolver fired. The ball missed Blackman but struck a second prisoner, Blackman's partner, in the hand. During the fight both Wendling and the negro rolled to the floor below, carrying Barber Blum with them. L. P. Slusser, of Massillon, a visitor at the jail, was standing at the foot of the stairs and being struck by the falling combatants, was painfully bruised.

In the fall Turnkey Wendling lost his revolver, and it was secured by Blackman by a powerful effort. Turning the weapon on Wendling the negro fired point blank, but fortunately missed. The turnkey's chin was burned by the flash, and the ball barely missed Barber Blum's head. At this both Blum and Slusser took to their heels and Blackman ran into the street flourishing his revolver. The turnkey gave chase after leaving the other prisoners in, but Blackman had covered considerable ground and was out of sight.

Deputy Sheriff Stone took up Blackman's trail, north of Canton, and soon overtook him. Deputy Stone was within thirty-five yards of the fugitive when the latter fired four times. Two balls passed close to the deputy, who returned the fire without effect. Blackman was followed until dark when all trace of him was lost.

The blood hounds were brought into service and followed a trail into some brush and a swamp near Meyer's lake. The place was guarded all night but the prisoner was not found this morning. Deputy Stone thinks he never stopped in the swamp, but continued toward Massillon.

The hounds refused to trail farther than the brush, but it is not likely that Blackman stopped there. He was poorly clad, and what clothing he had was wet and frozen, for he waded a creek in the night. The search is being continued, and as Blackman's partner says the former had a box of cartridges, the officers are exercising caution.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

Mr. Slusser Writes About the County Jail Affair.

Mr. Editor: The Canton correspondent, in his article in Thursday's Independent regarding the outbreak of a prisoner from the county jail, made a slight error regarding myself in the case. He stated that while standing at the bottom of the steps I was fallen upon and injured by the combatants. This is very incorrect, and is the part that I desire to be corrected. I had answered a call from the turnkey to come and get his revolver, and as I neared the top step the turnkey and prisoner, who were fighting for supremacy, both toppled over and knocked me to the bottom.

Respectfully,
L. P. SLUSSER.

RAILROAD NOTES.

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Considerable comment has been occasioned in railway circles by the filing of corporation papers of the Cleveland & Southern yesterday with the secretary of state. The principal offices will be located at Bucyrus. The company is authorized to build and operate a railroad to be operated by steam or other motive power from a point in or near the town of York, Medina County, and running through the counties of Medina, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Allen, Auglaize and Mercer, to the state line between Ohio and Indiana. The company is capitalized at \$100,000, and the incorporators are Thomas Boer, G. Donnenwerth, J. H. Robinson, W. A. Blicke and Smith M. Bennett.

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A VALUABLE ESTATE.

The Will of the Late Reinhard Keller.

AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.

Mrs. Aultman's Mental Condition Comes In for More Discussion Before Judge Wise—John E. Monnot Talks About the Massillon Postoffice Appointment.

CANTON, Jan. 1.—The will of the late Reinhard Keller, of Massillon, has been filed in court. The bequests are set forth as follows: To his wife, Maria Keller, the deceased bequeathed all real real estate, to have and hold and enjoy all rents and profits as long as she may live. For the convenience and information of those interested in his estate, Mr. Keller gives the following inventory of the main items of his personal property:

I own 100 shares of stock in the Drake Coal Company of a face value of \$10,000; 60 shares in the Warwick Coal Company valued at \$15,000; 100 shares in the Upper Pigeon Run Coal Company valued at \$12,500; 25 shares in the Zettlemeyer Coal Company valued at \$2,500.

The total face value of capital stock of the Drake Coal Company is put at \$10,000; the Warwick Coal Company, \$10,000; Upper Pigeon Run Coal Company, \$12,500; Zettlemeyer Coal Company, \$2,500. There is due the estate \$1,000 from the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and \$100 from the St. Joseph's Society.

Out of the money on hand and in the bank at the time of death and what may be realized on the insurance policy, after all just debts are paid, shall be divided among the following named heirs: Maria Keller, Caroline Sonnenhalter, F. J. Keller, Charles R. Keller, Maria T. Springer, Catharine M. Paul, Mary Elizabeth Keller, John F. Keller, Amelia L. Keller, and one share to be divided among the children of Elenora Royer.

Mr. Keller desires his real estate to be kept intact until after the death of his wife, but if all parties concerned at any time think it advisable to sell all or any part they are authorized to do so without any order from court. The real estate remaining unsold at the death of the wife is to be sold by the executors or administrators at private or public sale. The proceeds from the sale of real estate sold during Mrs. Keller's life shall be immediately divided among the legatees named. All money arising from the sale of real estate after death of the wife shall be likewise distributed, except as necessarily modified by her bequest.

The certificates of stock in coal companies are not to be sold as long as they yield revenue. Once a year the income therefrom is to be divided among the legatees named. The household effects shall be retained by Mrs. Keller during her life.

Gustavus G. Paul and John Ferdinand Keller are named as executors of the will, and John V. Kohl to be appointed guardian of the minor children of Mr. Keller's deceased daughter, Elenora Royer.

MRS. AULTMAN'S CASE.

CANTON, Jan. 1.—The Aultman case will proceed no further until Tuesday. The alleged hallucination of Mrs. Aultman that she had proposals of marriage from Dr. E. O. Portman, Rev. Dr. Muller and other men were introduced Friday in the hearing of her petition to be released from guardianship. Dr. A. B. Walker testified that he had questioned Mrs. Aultman about the stories. She professed to know nothing either of the stories or of the acts which she is said to have told of until the doctor spoke of them. She discussed them rationally and was much distressed that such stories should be circulated concerning her.

Dr. Portman testified that before making the last will Mrs. Aultman discussed its provisions with him. Sarah Bonberger, whom the defense accused of working for a legacy, was present and protested against being mentioned in the will, but Mrs. Aultman would have it no other way. Dr. Portman first consulted the attorneys for Mrs. Aultman. His bill for professional services had been objected to by guardian Miller and the doctor was positively forbidden to render any more service.

Otto Albrecht, an old friend from Philadelphia who had much to do with Mrs. Aultman at the time the guardian was appointed, gave strong testimony to her mental capacity. He identified six letters written about that time which were introduced to show that her mind was clear.

MONNOT FAVORS ROYER.
Postmaster John E. Monnot, of Canton, denied this morning when questioned by an Independent representative that he had taken any substantial interest in the campaign for the appointment at Massillon. "At first I was interested, but when those opposing Shepley did not profit by my advice to combine and center on one man I virtually dropped the matter. I can say nothing about the chances of any candidate for the Massillon office, but I firmly believe that E. L. Royer has the best endorsements of the lot."

PROBATE COURT NOTES.
In the estate of Wilson C. Berger, of Canton, exceptions have been filed to the executor's accounts.

John L. McConnell has been appointed administrator of the estate of Caroline Laughlin, of Alliance.

Dovia Hinton is the guardian appointed for Frances Koyer, of Marlboro.

In the estate of Helen Russell and others, of Massillon, an inventory and first partial account has been filed.

The will of Rinehart Keller, of Mas-

son, denied this morning when questioned by an Independent representative that he had taken any substantial interest in the campaign for the appointment at Massillon.

"At first I was interested, but when those opposing Shepley did not profit by my advice to combine and center on one man I virtually dropped the matter. I can say nothing about the chances of any candidate for the Massillon office, but I firmly believe that E. L. Royer has the best endorsements of the lot."

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

A MORTUARY RECORD.

The Roll of Those Who Died Last Year.

IT IS A LONG LIST OF NAMES.

Sexton Merrell of the Cemetery Tells How Many Interments Were Made, the Ages, Sex and Place of Residence. The Names of the Dead.

The year just closed has added many a fresh mound to the Massillon cemetery and to the various church cemeteries as well. Sexton Merrell of the cemetery reports that the number of interments for 1895 is 3,200. Of these 1,600 were males and 1,600 females. The bodies came from the following places:

Massillon, 30; Jackson, 10; Canton, 1; Perry township, 1; East Canton, 2; Marysville, 1; Tascaraus township, 5; Piquette, Pa., 1; Lakewood township, 1; Conestoga, Ill., 1; Hudson, 1; New York, 1; Beach City, 1; Canton township, 1; Ft. Wayne, Ind., 1; Cleveland, 1; unknown, 2.

The distribution by month was as follows:

January, 25; February, 20; March, 25; April, 30; May, 35; June, 40; July, 45; August, 50; September, 55; October, 60; November, 65; December, 70.

The ages at which death occurred were: One year and under, 25; 1 to 5 years, 10; 5 to 10 years, 5; 10 to 20 years, 10; 20 to 30 years, 5; 30 to 40 years, 10; 40 to 50 years, 15; 50 to 60 years, 11; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 11; 80 to 90 years, 9; 90 to 100 years, 1. Total 141.

All of the foregoing is submitted by Sexton Merrell.

The following is a complete list of deaths reported to Health Officer Miller JANUARY.

Quincy W. Reeves, Helen M. Tasker, Charles Hoehn, John M. Myers, Mary L. Gallagher, Albert Heuser, Rosa Young, Elizabeth Baker.

FEBRUARY.
Anna E. Greenfelder, Rudolph Altekruse, Nancy C. Drew, William Steele, Emma B. Phelps, William Wissmar, Victoria Hackett, Klem infant, 1, Schaar infant, John Lohner, Wm. Bryant.

MARCH.
George A. Seabrook, Mary J. Simpson, John A. Black, John Weber, John A. Mack, David Kirkpatrick, John H. Ogden, Lulu M. McQueen, Elizabeth Barnhart, Geo. R. Cannon, Thos. S. Webb, Bertha Wendling.

APRIL.
John Lowe, Clarence N. Deboach, John M. F. Rose, Ellen M. Brown, Lina Streator, Elizabeth, Giffeler, Frank Key, Philip Gies, Anton Bamberger, D. A. Laughlin, Anna Bender.

MAY

The school examiners of Ohio think it not too much to insist that a man who swears, is immoral, becomes intoxicated and frequents low places, is not a proper person to teach the young. It does not require a violent effort to agree with the examiners.

The eternal fitness of things was certainly observed in the reduction in the retail price of coal in Massillon. When the thermometer stands 3 degrees below zero, coal at \$1.75 a ton is what many people are looking for. Whether these low rates will continue, and whether the dealer can consistently permit them to continue are secondary considerations to the consumer. Massillon coal at \$1.75 a ton is mighty cheap, and if it remains at that figure the chances of an increase in the mining scale are exceedingly remote.

To those interested in state affairs, one of the most satisfactory of this year's reports is that of the managers of the penitentiary. It is the only institution that asks for less money this year than it received last. How much credit is due to Julius Whiting, jr., the member from this county, for this and other commendable circumstances, it is impossible to say, but it is safe to believe that Mr. Whiting's keen intelligence bore good fruit. We have had a business administration of the penitentiary, and if Governor Bussell succeeds in maintaining its present high standard, the people will ask no more.

Mr. J. S. Cooley is much pleased because of the unqualified endorsement of his non-interest bearing dream by the Philadelphia Item, an afternoon paper with Socialistic tendencies, and a large circulation. He has written to the Item saying:

"Applying my non-interest bearing bond bill to Philadelphia would enable the city to issue bonds without interest, deposit these bonds with the Federal government, get greenbacks therefor less a cost of 1 per cent. for printing, etc., condemn and pay for the street-car lines, reduce the fares to 3 cents, including transfers, and pay the money back to the Federal government at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and at the end of twenty-five years own these car lines."

Of course, as most sensible people readily perceive, aside from the folly of attempting to float such a bond, the possibility of securing money on such terms would be an invitation to waste it. The crying evil of the times is the increase of the bonded debt of municipalities. Hemmed in as they are by restrictive laws, the towns of Ohio and every other state, nagged on by spendthrifts in official places, heap burdens upon the people which they can ill afford to bear. Mr. Cooley seems to be eager to have people borrow money. He could be much more useful to his country by telling them to get to work, do less talking, and earn money. Indeed, at the risk of being personal, it is suggested that he might set them an example.

A STOCK GAMBLERS' PANIC.

That the recent financial flurry did not touch real values, and was important to speculative investors only, has been asserted before by THE INDEPENDENT. Matthew Marshall, whose qualifications as a financial writer are well known, calls it "A Stock Gambler's Panic," and says that:

"Stocks of recognized stability, which are held by investors for the income they yield, were comparatively unaffected, excepting, perhaps, Consolidated Gas, of which there have lately been large speculative purchases based upon a scheme for increasing the volume of the company's capital, and Lake Shore, which is

largely held abroad. Of the whole number of them, 130 in all, only a little over 300,000 shares were sold, making an average of barely 2,300 shares each; whereas the average sales of the active stocks were 100,000 shares each.

"The drop in the price of these speculative securities began with the selling of a few frightened holders, but it would not have gone so fast and so far as it did had it not been helped along by the calling in of loans. Seeing their margins melting away, lenders naturally demanded either part payment or more security, and when the borrowers did not respond their property was sold for whatever it would bring. Speculators for a fall took advantage of this forced selling and added their own to it, and if the process had been suffered to continue unchecked, there is no telling where bottom would have been reached."

THE COST OF TUITION.

Some Figures From a Public School Report.

HIGHER EDUCATION EXPENSIVE.

It Costs Nearly Twice As Much, Per Capita, to Operate the Canton High School As It Does the Lower Branches—Timely Notes On Education.

The manual of the Canton board of education, and the report of the school for the past five years have been published. From the report of Dr. J. J. Barns the following items are taken. The average yearly cost of tuition per pupil, based on the total enrollment, is \$10.30 in elementary schools, and \$23 in the high school. On the average daily attendance the cost in the elementary schools is \$13.20, and in the high school \$26.20. The average monthly wages of men in the elementary schools is \$79 women \$47. High school, men \$103 women \$77. Dr. Barns aptly says: "The tables will give as full information upon their respective subjects as anyone will care to know, and they necessarily convey almost no real knowledge to him who does not look into the statistics of other schools. He who would know a school must frequently see it work; must mark well the spirit; if quiet reigns he must learn how the quiet is maintained; if bustle and stir pervade the room he must know the cause; are all hands busy, just what are they doing, and what are his qualifications to determine the meaning of what he sees and hears, a hasty official call of inspection once a year, having all the elements of a farce, except the humor." He further says: "The spirit that prevails among the teachers is generally commendable. There are some, however, who, if they have any desire to better their instruction, keep all signs of that feeling carefully concealed." The last pages of the manual are devoted to the memorial of Canton's beloved high school principal, Charles A. Shaw.

"So far as the government of Manitoba is concerned the proposal to establish a system of separate schools in any form be positively and definitely rejected and that the principle of a uniform non-sectarian public school system be adhered to," is the language of Manitoba's second reply to the Ottawa government on the separate school question.

A number of meetings of eminent scholars were held this week. The American Economic and Political Science Associations at Indianapolis; the Geological, Naturalist, Morphological and two medical societies in Philadelphia; the Modern Language Association at New Haven; the American Historical Association at Washington, and the Ohio State Academy of Science have all held meetings since Christmas Day. The Music Teachers' Association held its twelfth annual meeting in Y. M. C. A. auditorium at Columbus with between 300 and 400 persons in attendance.

Alfred Austin has been appointed Post Laureate, which office was made vacant by the death of Lord Tennyson on Oct. 6, 1892.

It is rumored that Wooster Oratorical Society, under the direction of Prof. Oliver, of Wooster University, will render the "Messiah" at Canton in the near future.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE EXAMINERS.

The following report was unanimously adopted at the state meeting of county examiners at Columbus last week:

Recognizing the fact that the development of a strong moral character is the chief end of education, and believing

that the teacher, through his example and influence, is the most important factor in securing this end, we realize the great responsibility that rests upon the school examiners who are constituted, by law, the sole judges of the moral character of applicants for teachers' certificates. In view of these facts be it

Resolved, That all the boards of school examiners in the state should maintain a high standard of excellence in this respect, and should seek in every possible way to protect the schools and to prevent unworthy persons from receiving a license to teach.

Resolved, That while there may be a difference of opinion, in some respects, in reference to what constitutes good moral character, we are all agreed that proof of immorality, dishonesty, profanity, the use of intoxicating liquors, and the frequenting of saloons should prevent any applicant from receiving a certificate to teach school in the state of Ohio.

E. A. JONES,
P. E. ALSPACH,
P. E. HOOVER,
Committee.

Out of sixty-four applicants who went before the state board of school examiners at their December meeting, seven men and one woman were granted high school certificates for life, and twenty men were granted common school life certificates. C. A. Armstrong, of the Canton high school; T. G. Maxwell, Marlboro; H. A. Richardson, Magnolia, and J. A. Calderhead, of Linaville, were among the successful ones. No applicant from Stark county failed.

THE SPANISH RETREATING.

Cuban Insurgents Driving Them Toward Havana and Surrounding the City.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The news that the insurgents are still on the borders of the province of Havana has increased the feeling of nervousness which has prevailed here from the time they entered the province of Matanzas, and no explanations which the authorities can furnish seem able to dispel the popular impression that there has been no real check of the insurgent advance, and that all the efforts of the Spanish troops to drive them out of Matanzas have proved more than fruitless. As already stated, every man who could be spared from the city has been sent to the front, but this does not seem to have checked the situation, and the insurgents are now coming within sight of Havana in their efforts to place Havana in the best possible position to resist a siege.

Several severe battles have been fought, in which the Spanish claim to have been victorious. They also announce that the Spanish troops are moving closer to the province of Havana. This seems to indicate that the Spanish troops are in retreat and are being pursued by the insurgents.

But the sentiment of the population, as already noted, has gradually undergone a change favorable to the insurgent cause, and nobody would be astonished to find that it has taken a more decided form than it gave sympathy. The police are carefully watching the quarters inhabited by people supposed to be in sympathy with the insurgents, but this has not prevented numbers of young men from escaping from the city and making their way to the insurgent camps.

In addition to the trouble threatened from the direction of the province of Matanzas, it is feared that there will be more trouble from the direction of the province of Pinar del Rio, on the other side of Havana. Although all news on this subject is carefully guarded, it is known that the insurgents in that part of the country are rapidly increasing in number and daring and nobody would be astonished to hear that an insurgent force will advance upon Havana from Pinar del Rio so soon as the main body of the insurgents under Gomez and Maceo is near enough to Havana to warrant such a movement.

It is learned that Gomez now intends to extend his incursion in the western province of Pinar del Rio. An advance upon Pinar del Rio would have the effect of practically surrounding this city with insurgents, and there are ill concealed fears of an uprising within the city of the insurgent sympathizers.

Twenty Angry Dahomeyans.

ATLANTA, Jan. 3.—Twenty half-starved, freezing Dahomeyans, brandishing clubs and heavy iron pots, have made a desperate attempt to kill K. P. Peno, a concessionaire, on the exposition midway because he will neither feed them nor take them back home. He says he has no money.

Jeopardizes the Ministry.

OTTAWA, Jan. 3.—What promises to be the most important session of the Canadian parliament since 1867, when the provinces were confederated, has opened. On the question of schools in Manitoba, the government is so seriously divided as to jeopardize its stability.

WHIPPED BY THE BOERS

Dr. Jameson Defeated After a Heavy Loss.

WAS COMPELLED TO SURRENDER.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Telegrams to President Kruger Asking Kind Treatment for the British Invaders. Disavow Jameson's Act to Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The colonial office has received confirmation of the reported defeat of Dr. Jameson. After sustaining great loss of life he surrendered.

The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has telegraphed to President Kruger asking for generous treatment for the prisoners and wounded.

The colonial office publishes the following telegram from Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of Cape Colony to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain: "A messenger overtook Dr. Jameson ten miles the other side of Elana river. He has brought back a verbal message to the effect that the dispatches have been received and will be attended to. The force was then saddling up and immediately proceeding eastward into the Transvaal."

Another cablegram from Sir Hercules Robinson forwards a dispatch from the British agent at Pretoria stating that Dr. Jameson's force has surrendered.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain in reply has cabled to Governor Robinson his regret that Dr. Jameson's disobedience has led to this deplorable loss of life, and to do his best to secure generous treatment of the prisoners and care of the wounded, and to telegraph the names of the killed and wounded.

The Chartered company directors have telegraphed to the managing director at Capetown directing him to immediately inform Dr. Jameson that company assets from and objects to the action he has taken and requires him to return immediately to the company's lands.

A Berlin special says. It is reported here in official circles that the German government has been informed by the government of Great Britain that the latter strongly disavows the invasion of the Transvaal republic by the British Chartered South Africa company's forces, and that it has sent the most positive order to Capetown and to the others concerned for the Chartered company's troops to withdraw from the Transvaal territory immediately.

ARE RATION FAVORABLE

A Peace Resolution Adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, the committee on foreign commerce and revenue laws, reported the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the chamber of commerce of New York, being profoundly impressed with the gravity of the situation which threatens the peace, now and happily so long existing between Great Britain and the United States, appeals to the common sense and the common interests of the people of both countries to avert the calamity of war by a resort to arbitration or other friendly negotiations."

Talmage in a Quarrel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—A disagreement has arisen in the First Presbyterian church of Washington between the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage and the assistant pastor, Rev. Adolus Allen, over which a special meeting of the Washington presbytery will be called. Talmage wants to preach morning and evening, instead of just evening.

Governor Greenhalge Inaugurated

Boston, Jan. 3.—The inauguration of Frederick C. Greenhalge as governor of Massachusetts for the third term and of Roger Wolcott as lieutenant governor for the fourth term took place in the presence of both branches of the legislature, assembled in joint convention in the hall of the house of representatives.

A New York Banker Dead.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—D. F. S. Forsyth of the banking house of Zimmerman & Forsyth, has died suddenly at his residence in Brooklyn.

Lexovans at Work in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3.—The senate Lexow committee has commenced an investigation of municipal corruption in this city.

POOR SHOW FOR BOND BILL

A Free Silver Substitute Likely to Be Reported to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The senate finance committee has been in session, but no action was taken and no vote was had. The bond bill was discussed, but the tariff bill was not taken up. Senators White and Wolcott were not present. Senator Vest was not present, so that the free silver men and anti-silver men were a tie. It is understood that the intention of the silver men is to report either a free coinage substitute or amendment to the bond bill, probably an amendment. After the regular meeting of the committee the Republican members held a conference in the committee room, and the Democrats conferred in the district committee room.

Senator Jones (Pop., Nev.) went with the Democrats, as the conference was considered a silver conference more than anything else. The silver men unanimously decided to insist upon an amendment in the nature of an entire substitute providing for free coinage of silver and the elimination of all authority for the issuance of bonds. Senator Jones of Arkansas was delegated to prepare a measure in accordance with these views to be submitted to a full meeting of the committee. The silver men have enough votes to compel such action or defeat any other report.

Another provision of the free silver substitute will look to the issuance of silver certificates on the silver dollars to be coined under the first section. The issuance of bank notes of denominations of less than \$10 will be prohibited; the secretary of the treasury will be directed to coin the silver bullion now in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, and provision will be made for the redemption of the greenbacks in either gold or silver.

The Republicans probably will suggest a few minor amendments, but they will be directed at the phraseology of the measure. The second section of the bill is considered somewhat ambiguous, and they favor that it be so altered as to restrict the issuance of certificates of indebtedness to \$50,000,000 at one time.

The Republicans in their conference also discussed the tariff bill at length. They had before them all the amendments which have been offered in the senate and devoted themselves especially to considering the feasibility of so amending the bill as to insure its passage. It was suggested that some of the western Republicans led by Senator Mitchell of Oregon, would demand the restoration of the full McKinley duty on wool, and the senate has concluded to investigate the probability of strengthening the measure by complying with this demand. They gave like consideration to the known wishes of other senators, and without deciding upon any changes other than to get all the light they could obtain before proceeding to any definite course of action on the tariff.

A Newspaper Wants Bonds.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The World today publishes an editorial in which it offers to take \$1,000,000 worth of 3 per cent bonds or 1 per cent bonds on a 3 per cent basis, in case President Cleveland refuses the syndicate contract with J. P. Morgan & Co. The editorial is addressed directly to President Cleveland.

To Exchange Mails With Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An important order for the expedition of the mails across the Mexican border has been issued by Assistant Postmaster General Neilson, providing for the first exchange of the mails of railway post-offices of the United States and Mexico.

Won't Buy Our Oil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Austro-Hungary can no longer be counted on as a market for American petroleum. According to United States Consul Murphy at Laxemburg, big oil fields have recently been developed in that country.

The Texas Must Be Repaired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Texas has been ordered to proceed to the Norfolk navy yard, where the extensive changes recommended by the inspection board probably will be made.

Condition of the Gold Reserve

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The treasury has lost \$40,000 in gold coin and \$25,000 in bars in exchange for legal tenders, making the true amount of the gold reserve \$62,568,244.

A Noted Belgian Dead.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—M. Hubert Joseph Walther Frere-Orban, the distinguished Belgian statesman who, with short intervals, has been a cabinet minister for nearly half a century and who has twice been president of the council of ministers, is dead, aged 84 years.

Human Voice Carried Far

Eighteen miles is the record at which a been heard. This occurred in the canyon of the Colorado, shouting the name of his voice was plainly heard, which is 18 miles.

Lieutenant Foster, of arctic expedition, four converse with a man a of Port Bowen, a distance of more than 1 1/2 miles, and in said that he conveyed a distance more than a records that at Gibra voice has been heard at miles.

Sound has remarkable Colladon, by experience lake of Geneva, estimate submerged in the sea a distance of more than 1 1/2 miles away. Over water ice sound is propagated clearness and strength, later that on a quiet par near Chelsea, he could read distinctly at the feet, while away from same could only be heard Professor Tyndall, when found the report of a louder than the pop of a bottle.

Persons in a balloon from the earth a long themselves are inaudible low.—Chicago Times-Herald.

An Unseasonable

A gentleman was hurrying in a biting frost, buttoned right up to the very throat, and shivering. Still he would know how late it was, so he took out a watch, and he found the watch was not in his pocket—ugh!—a gentleman came into the store and he gradually approached the first gentleman who he saw. He was in a hurry, and he said: "You happen to have a watch?"

The stranger stood still, right glove, and he took it from him to watch the watch, about his unexpected visit it up to the dim light of and carefully examined and said:

"Yes, I know now." He reached his watch at work at sitting the gentleman.—Knoxville.

Blossoms Once Every Year

There are many curious plants in the world. One of the most curious is the "flower of the month." It is a native of the mountains of the Himalayas, and it is said to be the only flower in the world that blossoms once every year. It is said to be the only flower in the world that blossoms once every year.

Real Mischief


"What the dickens about, miss?" asked a man of the young one, who had been looking at a picture of a woman in a long dress, and he said: "What the dickens about, miss?"

Many Mining Claims

CHRYSLER, Colo., estimated that 500 claim tracts on which owners do full assessment work have been jumped. Although are holding claims, no claim has been reported.

Fifty Old Men

COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 3. Fiddling association has annual match here. It was crowded, and \$200 the poor. There were lined up in the opening overture, the oldest being 85 years.



Coats, Capes, and Misses' Jackets

We will sell until further notice, all our

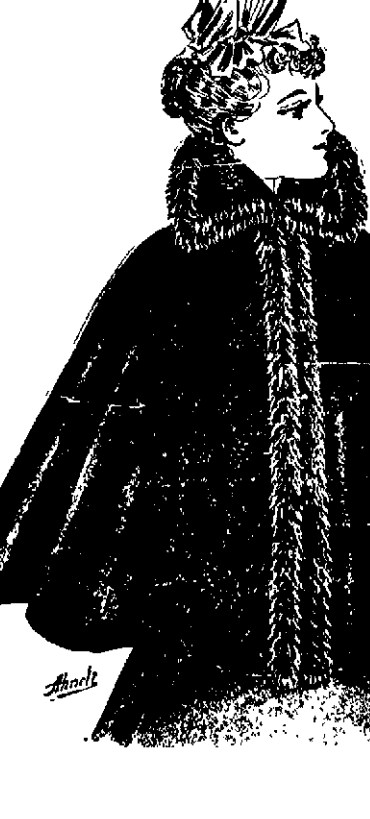
Coats, Capes and Misses' Jackets,

1/3 OFF

All \$15.00 Coats go at 10.00
All \$10.00 Coats go at \$6.67
All \$7.50 Coats go at \$5.00

And all other Coats and Capes in proportion. This is actually less than cost to manufacturer, but our business intentions make this necessary. We advise you to come at once, as the tardy ones will have cause for regret.

Crone's Closing-Out Sale.



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WHAT THEY SAY OF WAR

Views of Well Known Actors and Pugilists.

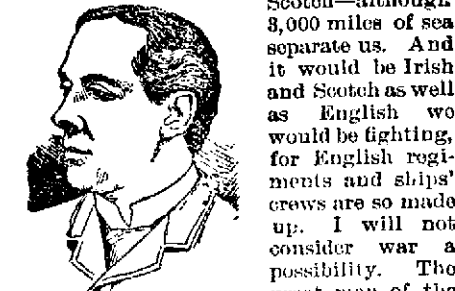
READY TO FIGHT FOR UNCLE SAM.

The Great John L. Sullivan, of Course, Gives His View as an Actor—What Warde, Golden, Wilson, McAllister, Choyinski, Leon and Kelly Have to Say.

Here are five Thespians, well known to fame, who give their views upon the probabilities of a war between the United States and England, its righteousness, its possible outcome and their probable action in such an event. They are John L. Sullivan, greatest of fistic heroes, who has forsaken the cestus for the buskin; Frederick Ward, one of America's cleverest artists; Richard Golden, the clever comedian; and James E. Wilson, the handsomest leading man in America.

NO WAR, SAYS FRED WARDE.

There will be no war. It would be inhuman. It would be contrary to the laws of God and man, this internecine slaughter of kinsmen, for we are of the same blood for the most part—English, Irish and Scotch—although 8,000 miles of sea separate us. And it would be Irish and Scotch as well as English we would be fighting, for English regiments and ships' crews are so made up. I will not consider war a possibility. The great men of the greatest two nations on earth are not going to commit the gravest of iniquities. Arbitration is the remedy, and there must be arbitration. There must be no wholesale murder of brave men, no spoliation of grand cities, no devastation of fair fields, no destruction of rich commerce, no breaking of human hearts, no crushing of human hopes for any such trivial cause as the boundary line of a bit of land away down in South America. As that Grand Old Man Gladstone said the other day, a little common sense can adjust the difficulty. Surely there are men at the heads of both governments capable of such a simple task. No pride of opinion should govern. There should be, and I am satisfied will be, accommodation. Therefore I shall not consider what I should do in case of hostilities. It is an impossible hypothesis.



FREDERICK WARDE.
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RICHARD GOLDEN COUNTS THE COST.

If there should be a war, count me right in it. I don't know what I could do, but I could try to look after the commissary department, and thus take care of the brave fellows who are in front doing the fighting. I'm not strong, but I would take a chance. Seriously speaking, I do not believe there will be any war, because the two governments, England especially, have too much at stake. She has \$1,000,000,000 of capital invested in her American possessions, and war would mean the loss of all these millions, besides another thousand million or more at the hands of our commerce destroyers. It would probably take still another \$1,000,000,000 to man her navy and transport her troops, and thousands upon thousands of her people would also be sacrificed. Then if she should lose the war, her empire would be whittled, as she undoubtedly would be in the end, her empire would be dismembered, and Alibon's glory would forever depart.

If there should be a war, it would be England's fault. We are clearly in the right, and, while deprecating all the horrors of war, I believe firmly in Davy Crockett's maxim, "Be sure you're right; then go ahead." England, however, I am convinced, will weaken, and peace will unfold her heavenly wings over both nations.

WILSON ON FIGHTING FOR PRINCIPLE.

Some historians have observed that a great nation needs a war every 25 or 50 years to stir up the patriotism of the people as well as expand in a financial and territorial direction. I even hear able men say that a war with England would do us an immense amount of good ultimately, although we would suffer at first, because we would win, and then we would control all of South as well as North America. I do not believe



JAMES E. WILSON.
In any such fearful doctrine. We have territory enough and can be prosperous enough as we are. If we must fight, let us fight for principle, not for plunder or territorial aggrandizement. In our present contention with England I think we are in the right, and if she does not back down from her automobile position we must fight her. I hope it will not come to such a pass, for war is terrible. Candidly I do not believe such a catastrophe can occur. Two great nations should have brains enough within their domains to avert such a calamity, and I believe they have. If worst comes to worst, I will serve my country as best I can.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN'S TIP.

Take my tip. There will be no war between America and England. British statesmen know too much. They know that if England couldn't whip the crippled colonies in 1776 or the young nation of 1812 she wouldn't have a show on earth with the greatest country under the sun today. If she started in on a war, she knows she would get licked to a few moral certainties. A fig for her navy! It might be able to destroy a few seaboard

towns in our country at first, but that would only infuriate the American people and make them fight all the wickeder. The result would be that we would take Canada, the British Isles in the West Indies, British Guiana—in a word, all British possessions on this continent—while our cruisers and privateers would destroy British commerce on the seas. Then, too, Irishmen would raise Cain in Ireland, and Russia would gobble India. All these disasters would mean the smash up of the British empire, and old man Salisbury knows it. He made a mistake when he chuckled a bluff at Cleveland, and now he is sorry for it. Grover knows a good thing when he sees it, and he promptly called the bluff. It made him the most popular man in the United States. It is a bad thing to throw a bluff into any one unless you can make it good. If you can't get away with it, don't try it.

The masses of the English people, the workmen, upon whom would fall the actual burden of expense as well as fighting, want no war over such a little thing as a boundary line, and they won't stand for such a game. Neither do the workingmen here. So I'll gamble there will be no war. If there is, I'll serve my country in the best way I can. I don't know much about firearms, but I can learn, and I guess I might raise a pretty good company.

FIVE PATRIOTIC PUGILISTS.

McAllister, Lavigne, Choyinski, Leon and Kelly Would All Shoulder Muskets.

It has often been sneeringly asserted that fistic gladiators would never face fire or fight armed foemen on the open field. That may have been so in the past, but it is different now. John L. Sullivan, the actor pugilist, has already announced that he would raise a company if England courts war over Venezuela, and the following boxers now place themselves on record as being willing to shoulder a musket for "Old Glory" if war is the outcome of the dispute with Great Britain:

JOE CHOYINSKI IN MARTIAL MOOD.

"My country, right or wrong," some great statesman once said, and that is exactly where I stand. I would take up arms for America against any country in the world. In this contention about Venezuela I think President Cleveland is right and should be supported by every loyal American, no matter what his politics. I don't think we will have any war, for I think England has a good memory. If



THE MILKY SEA.

In 1616 the expedition to the East Indies under Martin Pring, when in the tropical Pacific, had one night what was told by the showman, only heightened the crowd's interest and hatred. The ship was reported in the sand, and the crew was stranded on one of the Sandwich Islands, shipwrecked, with her husband, who was put to death. Her life was spared, but she was put to torture, having these atrocious characters tattooed all over her body. They were from 100 to 700 people at each one of the 21 daily performances at which that tattooed woman was exhibited, and all were pleased at the show, for which they paid 10 cents.

WHAT JACK MAULIFFE SAYS.

It's a gamble whether we have a war with England or not. If John Bull thinks he can make a good play by having a war with us, then it is a war. Englishmen don't like us, no matter how much they prate about "our kin across the sea." That I found out when I was over in England a few years ago. John hates an American as much as he does an Irishman. While in England I noticed that the government was continually increasing its naval strength, which even then far exceeded that of any other nation on earth. I am now told by an ex-English naval officer that these unusual preparations were being made for us. England recognized the fact that we were the only power which stood in her way toward territorial aggrandizement in South America, and she was preparing for a war with us in case we interfered with her plans.

In took Salisbury five months to answer Secretary Olney's note regarding the Venezuelan boundary line. It's not 4 1/2 of those months were consumed in sounding the other powers as to how they stood in the matter. The answers must have been favorable from all but Russia, else Salisbury would not have made the bold play which President Cleveland so promptly called. If England is not afraid of Russia marching to Constantinople and to India, and a canoe possibly making a move toward Egypt, in case of a war with America, she may take a chance and make a play for us. If she wins, she is greater than ever; if she loses, the map of Europe will be changed. If she comes at us, I'll be an eagle to a red cherry she loses. In case of war I'll raise a company of stout hearted lads for the blue in Williamsburg, where Jack Dempsey and I were brought up, and we'll do our best for the stripes.

KID LAVIGNE WILL RAISE A COMPANY.

I am glad to see we have a champion—I mean a president—who's got nerve. If we had a putty man in Washington, we would soon have John Bull making a new "boundary line" for Canada that would run down through the lumber yards of Michigan, where I come from, over to Buffalo and ultimately down to New York city, if not farther. There's nothing too good for John that's fat, sleek and juicy. It's time he was called down, and Grover seems to be the boy to do it. War? Not on your life. John only goes up against "good things." He doesn't want a hard game. I believe there will be no war, but if there is I will give up the boxing business, go back to the lumber yards of Saginaw, where the boys think well of me, and raise a company to aid in looking after Canada.

CHARLEY KELLY IS READY.

Cleveland has won the boys, and they're all with him if it is a case of fight, but they are afraid there won't be any. Senator Tim Sullivan, who is the great man in our part of New York, says there won't be a clinch, and the boys say that settles it. The senator is a smart man and knows what he is talking about. He told us at the club the other night that England "dashed" fight, because she would be starved out of the game. He said that England could not produce one-tenth enough of grain in her own kingdom to make breadstuffs for her people. She has to get the greater part of it now from this country and the rest from Canada, Brazil, Russia and Hungary. In case of war we would shut her out of grain from our country,

LINCOLN AS A LABORER.

He Did Farm Work In Indiana For 25 Cents a Day.

By this time Abraham had become an important member of the family. He was remarkably strong for his years, and the work he could do in a day was a decided advantage to Thomas Lincoln. The ax which had been put into his hand to help in making the first clearing had never been allowed to drop; indeed, as he says himself, "from that till within his twenty-third year he was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument." Besides, he drove the team, cut down the elm and hinden brush with which the stock was often fed, learned to handle the old shovel plow, to wield the sickle, to thrash the wheat with a flail, to fan and clean it with a sheet, to go to mill and turn the hard earned grist into flour; in short, he learned all the trades the settler's boy must know, and well enough so that when his father did not need him he could hire him to the neighbors. Thomas Lincoln also taught him the rudiments of carpentry and cabinet making, and kept him busy some of the time as his assistant in his trade. There are houses still standing in and near Gettysville on which it is said he worked. The families of Lamar, Jones, Crawford, Gentry, Tannaham and Richardson all claim the honor of having employed him upon their cabins. As he grew older he became one of the strongest and most popular "hands" in the vicinity, and much of his time was spent as a "hired boy" on some neighbor's farm. For 25 cents a day—paid to his father—he was hewer, plowman, woodchopper and carpenter, besides helping the women with the "chores." For this, so say the legends, he was ready to carry water, make the fire, even tend the baby. No wonder that a laborer who never refused to do anything asked of him, who could "strike with a mallet heavier blow" and "sink an axe deeper into the wood" than anybody else in the community, and who at the same time was general help for the women, never lacked a job in Gettysville.—Ida M. Tarbell in McClure's Magazine.

SOME BORN TO THE PROFESSION, OTHERS THRUST UPON IT.

If Nature Hasn't Been Kind to You In Giving You an Old Number of Limbs or Ugly Adornments Where They Ought Not to Be, You Must Achieve Notoriety.

"Any one who has remarked the gregarious element in human nature, which makes every one eager to see what the other has seen, will not marvel at the success which notoriety has attained in the show business," said the manager of a popular museum. "Notoriety, no matter how and where obtained, is just as much stock in trade, and people in our line of work are willing to pay any price for it. To make no account of the money value of the advertisement, they are delighted to know that they are being talked about and speculated about, and to see their names in the newspapers. You see how high that dome is?" he continued, pointing to the arched space far above the ropes and bars stretched across for acrobatic performances. "Well, a man came in here, offered to jump from its highest point down to the floor so as to make a name for himself. It would have been certain death, you know, to attempt it, but he said he had practiced jumping, knew how to manage and would escape injury. He begged to be allowed to make the jump and was much cast down at our refusal. "That man only expected to jump once. After having performed the feat he felt that he would be a curiosity worth money to see. "Anyway, we business people see that the public crave amusement of this kind, and we are delighted to gratify them."

"At the time of the 'White Cap' agitation, when there was so much talk in the papers about their outrages, a man offered to exhibit himself as a tarred and feathered victim just returned from the west, and we let him do it. Moreover, the public encouraged him to do it, for they came in flocks to see him. The tattooed woman who was paid \$100 a day was arrested right here in New York, but the work was marvelously well done, and the many tales about her, as told by the showman, only heightened the crowd's interest and hatred."

Every day we get letters from all over the country—all over the world—offering us freaks of nature. This one sends a photograph of a sheep having a fifth leg and hoof growing out of his shoulder. This one sends a cow with a horn projecting from her back. Here is a letter from a handless man in West Virginia. He writes with his toes and writes a very good letter.

WORKING BY THE EYE.

The advance in the accuracy of workmanship in machinery is one of the remarkable features of manufactures. Formerly if a shaft could be made right within one thirty-second of an inch all was well. Indeed, under old processes this was as fine a degree of exactness as the eye could perceive. But this was altogether too far from perfect to answer many purposes, and mechanics set about devising some means to insure more absolute accuracy. One of the first suggestions that the eye was less reliable than the fingers came from the fitting of certain cylinders with plugs. It was found that a number of plugs could be made all precisely alike so far as the eye could judge, but the very novice detected a difference in their size the moment they were applied to the hole for which they were intended. It is said that now the difference of one five-thousandth of an inch can readily be perceived by the most inexperienced person.—New York Ledger.

JUST IN TIME.

The president of an accident insurance company, strictly in the line of advertising his business, has been telling a wonderful story, which he locates in Brooklyn, where numerous trolley accidents occur. He says: "Some time ago a large policy holder in my company was run over by a trolley car and his right leg painfully crushed. He remained conscious after the shock for three minutes, during which time he pulled out his watch and called the attention of the crowd to the fact that it was just 15 minutes to 12 o'clock. His policy expired at noon, and his foresight was rewarded by the immediate payment of his weekly indemnity without controversy or litigation."—New Orleans Picayune.

GOOD LIKELY TO RECOVER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—J. L. Good of Pittsburg, who attempted to commit suicide in this city, is still alive at the county hospital and there are hopes of his recovery.

POINTS ON FREAKS.

Let Old Blue Predominate In Parlor, Library and Dining Room.

How few people when furnishing a small house or flat remember that old blue is one of the happiest colors to choose for a foundation, writes Frances Ann Headley in The Ladies' Home Journal. In a house where, as a rule, all the rooms open into one another, especially care must be taken to preserve harmony. It is better then to select one color which shall run through all the rooms. Old blue is the color par excellence in such a case, combined with tan, gray or white for the rugs, while the same scheme prevails in the heavy draperies.

A lovely little house in mind has a parlor and library in one. The large rug, covering the greater part of the room, is old blue and gray. In front of the fireplace is a long, light gray fur one. A broad, low lounge is covered with dark gray. It is always better to cover a lounge in a solid color, as it takes more kindly to the pillows of endless hues. The large dining room rug is old blue and tan, with small scraps of tawny brown. The bedroom has an old blue and white large rug and white fur smaller ones. Let old blue predominate everywhere in the floor furnishings and draperies, but not to the exclusion of all other colors elsewhere, for where one color only is used the effect as a whole is flat. Let there be old bright color touches in the way of pillows, lamp shades, odd bits of china and bric a brac, but with always an eye to what is the proper color for each room. When all furnished be careful to see whether all of the rooms blend into a beautiful harmony.

In a bed room white enamel bed or bird's-eye maple is exquisite where two or three pieces of fresh old tapestries are added. Each heightens the other's beauty to a most charming manner. A room furnished entirely in mahogany gives a heavy, solid effect, but in a parlor and library combined, say in a large or small house, place a large, elegant carved old desk and one of those high polished, round card tables, and so what an air they give to the modern and equally beautiful furniture. In the dining room a square mahogany table with a suitable blue glass and even a small blue and white rug, or a few quotations of the same color, will give everything else in the room. Have exquisitely carved linen closets, and in rose colored shades and a provision of ray, pink, carnations, and you have a lovely home. In a house the hall should be a leading feature, in rug, carpet, and chairs, and in a parlor one from further acquaintance with the home and its mistress. A hall is like an introduction.

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In the morning a very old preserved slave, over his eighty of the night, divided the apples which were left into three heaps—one was over, which they threw away—and so took each his share. How many apples were there in the sack? There are many possible answers—a whole series of numbers—but let us have the lowest number of apples possible. Senior wranglers must be good enough not to answer this question. Moralists, if they please, may narrate the subsequent history of these three niggers, apart from the problem of their apples.

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THE NICARAGUA ARE SCARED.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 3.—Baron Von Bogen, German minister to Central America, is soon expected in Nicaragua. In official circles here apprehensions are entertained that among the objects of his visit is an intention to urge the prompt payment of several very doubtful claims by German subjects against Nicaragua in a manner similar to Great Britain's efforts at Corinto in April, 1895.

BENNETT AND STANLEY.

It is a treat to hear Henry M. Stanley tell of the way in which he was started in his work of exploring Africa. He was then writing for James Gordon Bennett on the New York Herald. One day Mr. Bennett sent for him. He went to his rooms and found the proprietor of The Herald in bed. Mr. Stanley made himself known, and a conversation like this ensued: "Stanley, I want you to go to Africa and find Livingstone." With that Mr. Bennett rolled over in bed and thought that the matter was settled.

"But, Mr. Bennett," said Stanley, who was struck dumb by the gigantic task outlined, "that will take time, money, preparation, and, in fact, many things must be settled."

"Draw on the office for £1,000 and go and find Livingstone. Keep drawing until you find him. That is all."

Stanley left the room in a whirl, but he followed orders.

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DECREASED REVENUES.

This Has Caused Financial Distress, Says Sherman.

HIS REMEDY IS TO INCREASE THEM

They Must Be Made Large Enough to Meet Expenditures and Provide for Mutual Wants—Money Should Be Borrowed to Meet Current Deficiencies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Sherman's speech, which had been anticipated with much interest for some time, initiated a hot financial discussion in the senate. The veteran senator was in good voice, and his speech was closely followed through. This, however, was merely a prelude to an unexpected financial controversy, vigorous and personal in character. Mr. Elkins of West Virginia sought to secure an immediate vote on his resolution directing that all bond issues be advertised and the bonds offered to the public. Mr. Hill attempted to have the resolution referred to committee, but on a roll call the vote was overwhelming in favor of proceeding with the question. Only six negative votes were cast, viz: Chilton, Caffery, Hill, Mitchell (Wis.), Murphy and Brice. Mr. Hill spoke vigorously against the resolution. He asserted that Mr. Sherman, when secretary of the treasury, had made bond contracts with New York syndicates similar to the one now assailed. This brought on a sharp personal debate, in which Mr. Hill, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Teller and others participated. Mr. Sherman contended that the bonds were advertised for 30 days, the public taking them, among the buyers being certain New York bankers.

During the day Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported that the tariff and bond bills would be ready on Tuesday, to which day the senate adjourned.

Senator Sherman's speech was devoted to the treasury deficit, its cause and cure.

Mr. Sherman began by asserting that, while congress would support the president in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country in the field of diplomacy, it will not approve his economic policy on the more important subject of our financial policy, and especially of our currency. "The president," said Mr. Sherman, "has mistaken the cause of our present financial condition in attributing it to the demand for gold for United States notes instead of the deficiency of revenue caused by the legislation of the last congress. He places the effect before the cause. He proposes as a remedy the conversion of the United States notes and treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds, thus increasing the interest-bearing debt nearly \$500,000,000. He proposes a line of public policy that will produce a sharp contraction of our currency, add greatly to the burden of existing debts and arrest the progress of almost every American industry which now competes with foreign productions."

"The only difficulty in the way of an easy maintenance of our notes at par with coin is the fact that during this administration the revenues of the government have not been sufficient to meet the expenditures authorized by congress. If congress had provided the necessary revenue or if the president and Mr. Cleveland had refused to expend appropriations not mandatory in form but tantamount to a confession of inability to pay, they would have no difficulty with the reserve."

Mr. Sherman read from a table showing the receipts and expenditures each year from 1876 to 1891, and continued: "Now for the first time since 1860 we have a deficiency of revenue. Since the first of March, 1891, to the first of December, 1891, the national debt has been increased \$162,492,215. The president in his recent annual message complains that the law of October 3, 1890, known as the McKinley act, was inefficient for the revenue. That law, though it largely reduced taxation by placing many articles on the free list and granted a bounty for the production of sugar, yet did not reduce expenditures below expenditures, but provided a surplus of \$37,239,792.57, June 30, 1891, and \$9,914,453.96, June 30, 1892, and \$6,341,074.23 on June 30, 1893. The McKinley act did not produce more revenue in 1893 and 1894 is not a matter of surprise. Any tariff law denounced by the party in power, with a promise to repeal it, and reduce duties, would prevent importations under the old law and thus lower the revenue."

"I have a statement showing the receipts and expenditures under each law, each month, the McKinley law from its passage to the election of Cleveland, and the Wilson law from its passage to Dec. 1, 1895. During the 25 months of the McKinley law the average surplus was \$1,129,821. During the existence of the Wilson law the average monthly deficiency was \$1,699,603."

Mr. Sherman then entered into a comparative analysis of the McKinley and Wilson laws to show that under the latter we exported in a year agricultural productions valued at \$501,878,856, while during the last year of the McKinley law we exported similar productions valued at \$371,125,289. "President Cleveland," he continued, "believed in large importations at the lowest cost without regard to the industries and labor of our countrymen. I have not been satisfied with any tariff law made during my public life, though I have shared in framing many. I prefer a law that will impartially protect and encourage all home industries, and regard the McKinley law as infinitely better than the Wilson law, which I believe is the cause of all the evils which we now encounter by adverse balance of trade, by exportation of gold and derangement of our monetary system."

Mr. Sherman continuing, declared that the deficiency of the revenue was the primary cause of the demand for United States notes, and that the only remedies are either radical reduction of expenditures or an increase of taxation, or perhaps both.

Senator Sherman then read from Secretary Carlisle's report to show that prior to 1891 the demand for coin for United States notes during a period of

18 years, from July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1891, was only \$49,310,896, while the receipts of gold for United States notes during the same period amounted to \$160,000,000. The withdrawals from the treasury from July 1, 1892, to Dec. 1, 1895, have amounted to \$360,366,512. "During the first term of Mr. Cleveland," he continued, "when he was powerless to affect our currency and tariff policy, the senate being Republican, the gold increased from \$240,000,000 on the first of April, 1885, to \$320,000,000 on the last of April, 1889. This gold came into the treasury without cost in exchange for United States notes or gold certificates."

"In view of these official facts, can any fair man doubt as to the cause of our financial condition? What other cause can be stated than that unwisely legislation reduced our revenues below our expenditures, impaired confidence in our ability to maintain our currency at par, and compelled the government to sell bonds provided for the redemption of United States notes in order to meet deficiencies?"

"The two defects in existing law relating to redemption are mentioned by the president. First, that the notes presented for redemption must be reissued. It seems from the newspapers that he has found the power to hold notes redeemable until they can be exchanged for coin a discovery that he should have made sooner. Second, that the resumption fund is a part of the general balance in the treasury and may be applied to current expenditures."

"Notes once redeemed should only be reissued for gold coin, and such reissues should be mandatory when coin is deposited in the treasury. With this provision of law the scarcity of currency would create such a demand for it that gold will be freely deposited in exchange for the more portable and convenient notes of the United States. The resumption fund should be segregated from all other moneys of the United States and paid out only in redemption of United States notes. Notes which provisions in the law the resumption fund could not be used to meet deficiencies in the currency. They should be provided for by bonds or certificates of indebtedness of small denominations at a low rate of interest, which would be readily taken by the people through national banks, sub-treasuries and post-offices. As the term 'lawful money,' includes gold coins there is a disposition by third banks to convert their United States notes into coin, thus adding in deploring the redemption reserve. This ought to be prevented by a provision of law that the bank reserve of lawful money shall be United States notes or treasury notes only. The resumption fund is the safeguard of the money of the people and its use for any other purpose is a practical repudiation of the public faith."

"The president complains that the notes are presented and paid, reissued and paid again and again, making a continuous circuit. When did this circuit commence? The only answer is when this administration, supported by the last congress, created a deficiency. Why does the circuit continue? It is because the deficiency continues. The government reports to the financial policy of Cleveland. It gives its bonds and thinks the debt paid. But the circuit continues. The money received for current revenue is paid to pay deficiencies and is returned for gold and then more bonds. The secretary hopes that in two or three years there will be no deficiency. What is the ground for this hope? Is it that a new administration will provide more revenue, and then the circuit will be broken? Why not apply the remedy now?"

"If deficiencies occur congress should immediately supply the means to meet them, and congress and not the administration must be the judge of the mode and manner of relief. The president is of the opinion that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired and give place to bank notes. This is a question for congress to decide. It is certainly not of that opinion now, nor was the last congress of that opinion. I believe that under existing law the aggregate sum of United States notes and treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, amounting to about \$460,000,000, can be easily maintained at par with coin if the two amendments I have mentioned are adopted by congress."

Black Made a State Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The president today at noon issued his proclamation in conformity with the act of congress, stating that the people of Utah have complied with all of the requirements of the law providing for the admission of Utah to the Union and declaring that the territory has passed out of existence and that Utah is admitted to the family of states. The new state's officers will begin the discharge of their functions next Monday.

A House Session of Five Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The session of the house lasted five minutes. The chaplain offered prayer, the journal was read and approved, a message was received from the senate and then the house adjourned until Monday next.

The Gold Reserve Drops Lower.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The treasury has lost \$1,000,000 in gold for export, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve \$11,645,046.

Pittsburg Gets Shortstop Fly.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Connie Mack, the baseball manager, has completed a deal with President Von Der Ahe of the St. Louis Browns, whereby the famous shortstop, Ely, will play next season with the St. Louis City team. In exchange Mack gives Pitcher Hart and Shortstop Cross in addition to a sum of money.

Lynching Threatened in Canada.

BRANDERSON, Que., Jan. 4.—Preparations are making to lynch Valentine Shortis, the murderer. A mob of 300 has made an attack on the jail, but went away when told Shortis was not there. Private information states that 400 are coming from Valley Field, the scene of the murder.

A French Deputy Shot.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—M. Jules Gentet, a member of the chamber of deputies, has been shot at with a revolver and seriously wounded by his former election agent. The agent suspected the deputy of an intrigue with his wife.

Shortage in Omaha's Treasury.

OMAHA, Jan. 4.—A shortage of \$77,000 has been discovered in the Omaha city treasury.

ARBITRATE OR FIGHT.

An English Journalist Interprets This as Our Ultimatum.

SAYS ENGLAND HAS NO CLAIM.

After Declaring the Schomburgk Line Has No Standing, He Dissects American Public Opinion—His Correspondence Covertly Warns Salisbury.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle, who is in Washington, and who has caused a sensation by publishing hitherto unknown correspondence, wiping out the Schomburgk line and annihilating England's claim, sends the following important dispatch:

"President Cleveland's message to congress has done three things, good and evil. First, it has destroyed every chance of saving the Armenians. Second, it has given a strong impetus towards closer ties between Great Britain and her colonies. Third, it has enormously emphasized the line of cleavage between east and west in the United States. The west today regards the east as practically a European annex and New York bankers as allies of the 'money sharks' of Europe. Fourth, it has rendered certain the creation of a great American navy. Fifth, it has paved the way for better future relations, because Americans having experience of the consequences with cease their ignorant denunciations and the Englishmen will learn to show much greater respect to American nation in opinion. Finally, the message has rendered possible the avoidance of a far vaster danger, namely, a war over the Nicaragua canal, because this question will settle the relation of the United States to South American republics."

"However, the Schomburgk line is now proved to be of no value of any kind, and it therefore remains to consider the situation as affected by its removal. I can affirm positively that the American government is above everything anxious for arbitration. The intention of President Cleveland's message was amicable. The Monroe doctrine is not without discussing. The fact is, that if Venezuela does not come within the four corners of the Monroe doctrine, then the new doctrine, the Olney doctrine, covers it, and American opinion overwhelmingly favors its general principles. Moreover, America demands arbitration as a sacred right, and for the sake will fight it now, as I am astounded at the depth and character of American feeling on this question. Men experienced, staid, elderly, conservative, many holding judicial positions of great responsibility, frankly declare their uncompromising support of this American doctrine. England is foolish to think that Cleveland's message was written solely for his political advantage."

"Now, how shall arbitration be reached? The best way of all would be for Lord Salisbury to come to an arrangement direct with Venezuela. The cabinet here would much prefer this course and Venezuela is willing. 'The second method is, if Lord Salisbury will say he believes the commission fair and competent to consider the historical question, and ask if the American government would permit him to name British commissioners to join it, without committing himself to any result. I can assure that the cabinet would instantly welcome the proposal."

"Third, if the commission investigates concerning the territory which England is willing to arbitrate about, will England submit the greater question to this commission. 'There is a fourth method. If England is willing to lay her case before the commission without prejudice, America will be very glad to receive the documents. It is impossible to see how Lord Salisbury can refuse, and equally impossible to see how, having accepted, he can wholly disregard the finding. Here, again, arbitration appears the inevitable and natural result. By declining arbitration in any shape, Lord Salisbury is courting for England the ill will of two continents. Most worthy of all, and this is my serious but confident conclusion, if he does, the American people will consider fighting for arbitration as fighting for peace."

WAR MONEY NEEDED BADLY.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications Pleads For Necessary Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The secretary of war has sent to the house the fifth annual report of the board of ordnance and fortifications for the year ending Oct. 31, 1895. The estimate of funds required for experiments and expenses the ensuing fiscal year is placed at \$245,000. The work of providing a proper armament for our harbors, says the report, is progressing steadily and on a sound basis, but so slowly that at the rate appropriations have been made during the last ten years we would take at least 50 years to place our sea coast in proper condition of defense.

Constant annual appropriation should be made until our ports are properly protected. Such an expenditure, says the report, will be a wise insurance against the sacrifice of many of our most important cities, which would reasonably occur in ten days' time of actual war in our present condition. In closing, the board urges that a definite annual appropriation for sea coast fortifications and armament be made, and to that end earnestly recommends that \$2,000,000 be appropriated for engineer work in the construction of necessary works; also that \$5,000,000 be appropriated for the construction of guns, mortars, guncarriages, sea coast armament and ammunition.

Unintentional Tribute to White.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—One of the professors who was in attendance upon the session of the American Economic Association in this city, said he hoped President Cleveland would leave Andrew White off the commission, because Mr. White is strongly in favor of the application of the Monroe doctrine and in favor of the stand taken by President Cleveland.

A Prominent Georgian Dead.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—Rev. Nathaniel George Clarke, D. D., LL. D., for nearly 30 years prominently identified with the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, is dead.

THE STRIKE—A FIASCO.

Man Who Started It, Fired From the Union as Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The street

railway strike precipitated by the incendiary actions of a few hot-headed agitators against the earnest protests of President Mahon and the other leaders ended in a complete fiasco after a few hours, in which no damage was done. There was no tie-up, and almost every line ran its cars as usual. This was because many of the motor-men and conductors were opposed to a renewal of the strike, and reported for duty at the regular hour.

Of those who remained out all but 162 were brought to their senses by an order issued by the company that all who failed to return to work by a certain hour would be permanently discharged. Additional pressure was brought to bear upon the men to go back by President Mahon's bulletin that the strike was not legal. The men who returned will be given their regular run, and the company has reiterated its willingness to consider any grievances submitted by the employees. Hiram W. Lutz, who presided at the mass meeting and who ordered the strike, was summarily expelled from the Amalgamated association by orders of National President Mahon.

JAMESON REPORTED SHOT.

Emperor William Telegraphs Congress to the Transvaal President.

LEXINGTON, Jan. 4.—It is rumored that Dr. Jameson has been shot after a drumhead court-martial, at Johannesburg, for his invasion of the Transvaal Republic. News is exceedingly scarce.

A Berlin special says: Emperor William has telegraphed to President Kruger as follows: "Express my sincere congratulations that, with your own people and without appealing to the help of the friendly powers, you have succeeded by your own energetic action against the armed forces which invaded your country as disturbers of the peace and have thus been enabled to restore peace and safeguard the independence of your country against attacks from the outside."

THE TORRENS COMMISSION.

Members Said to Favor Some Modification of the System.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—Judge Elam Fisher of Eason and E. H. Fitch of Ashtabula, the surviving members of the Torrens Land Transfer commission appointed over two years ago, are in session here. They have their report and an accompanying bill almost completed, but are unable to agree upon some important points, and will probably ask the governor to appoint someone in the place of Sarah Pillsbury, deceased, in order that a decision may be reached and a report submitted.

The sentiment among the members seems to be strongly in favor of the adoption of some modification of the Torrens system.

Probable Victim of the Mafia.

LEXINGTON, O., Jan. 4.—At Grafton, near this place, two Italian brothers, who were together in the same hall, were awakened by three masked men, two of whom held one of the brothers while the third stabbed the other brother to death. Robbery does not seem to have been the motive for the crime, as several hundred dollars in the house was not touched. It is believed the deed was instigated by the Mafia. The three men escaped.

New President of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, O., Jan. 4.—The trustees of Kentucky college, located here, have just elected Prof. L. S. Luther of Trinity college, Hartford, Conn., as president of that institution. Luther is president of the chair of natural sciences, who has been acting president since 1891, will resign his position. His double duties for four years have taxed him severely.

One In a Charitable Institution.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—The main part of the Franklin County Children's home has been damaged by fire to the amount of about \$2,000. The east and west wings remain intact. One hundred and thirty children were safely marched out. The fire originated near the top of the building and from a cause not yet known.

Two Spiritualists Are Fined.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—J. J. Mortimer and Emily Palmer, the couple who were arrested for giving a fraudulent spiritualistic exhibition in the City hall, have been each fined \$50 and costs and sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the county jail by Police Judge Bigger.

Injured in a Football Game.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 4.—George W. Frank, son of Judge J. L. Frank, is confined to his home on account of injuries received in the football game at Urbana. It is stated that a member of the Urbana team kicked him in the chest while he was down.

WALL OHIO HAPPENINGS.

Hummers near Marion a few days ago captured two eagles, one a gray eagle, which measured 12 feet from tip to tip, and the other a bald eagle that measured 12 feet.

Lee J. Martin, who murdered Marshal Schultz at Tiffin, was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to hang June 8, 1896.

William Hading and Frank Crawford of Lodi have been arrested, charged with grand larceny. They are charged with stealing iron and rope from the Ohio oil company.

A woman giving her name as Mary Whitford and residence at Mt. Pleasant, was found in an N. & W. box car at Portsmouth, recently found to death. She said she was on route home from Roanoke, Va., where her husband had deserted her. She is still in a critical condition.

Frank Dever, the N. & W. telegraph operator at Clifford, was held up while at work and robbed of \$35 by Lyman Noel. Noel was arrested while enjoying a good time knowing the results of his exploit.

Charles F. Kline, the only life prisoner who was ever pardoned from the Ohio penitentiary, will be returned in order to complete his sentence. Kline was paroled in October last and went to Michigan and embarked upon a "confidence" scheme, which finally landed him in jail at Monroe, Mich.

Albert Kuehner, a 13-year-old boy, was horribly mangled at Columbus by two boys belonging to Frank Beck, a dog fancier. They had broken out of their kennel when they assaulted young Kuehner. They were killed by an officer.

WAR SCARE EXPOSED

By Supreme President Traynor of the A. P. A.

A CONSPIRACY OF PRIESTS.

President Cleveland and Plutocrats to Cause War, So They Can Accomplish Their Aims—Catholic Church Organizing an Army to Gain the Ascendancy.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—W. J. H. Traynor, the supreme president of the American Protective association, today issued to the councils of the order throughout the country a circular of nearly 8,000 words, reviewing the progress of the organization and the political situation. Mr. Traynor states in his circular that a large number of the members of congress are also members of the A. P. A., pledged to a number of measures he enumerates.

Mr. Traynor reviews presidential possibilities and attacks President Cleveland in these words: "It is doing no injustice to Mr. Cleveland to assert that if the United States had been a papal country and the pope a temporal sovereign, our president could not have given more recognition to the papacy as a temporal power than he has during his present term of office, commencing with his obsequious present of the American constitution to the pope and concluding with the disgraceful promotion of Colonel Coppinger, who is worthy of no place only, and that not only as a fervent adherent of the pope of Rome and ardent adherent of papal institutions."

Allison and Reed come in for a fair share of condemnation for what Mr. Traynor alleges as their pro-papal attitude and their antagonism to the patriotic orders. He presents the names of Hon. W. S. Lunt of Michigan, Senator John H. Gear of Iowa, Governor W. O. Bradley of Kentucky, and ex-Secretary of the A. P. A. He affirms that in the event of any indication of the Republican party "trucking to Rome" that a new party should and must be the result."

He intimates Chairman Carter of the National Republican committee and Harry of the Democratic committee as uncompromising papists. Traynor declares that the movement for the arming and drilling of Irishmen in this country is a sinister movement of the Roman Catholic church to mobilize a Catholic army in the republic to supplement the moral force of the church to secure ascendancy when the nation shall be involved in a crisis such as a war or rebellion.

He upholds the Monroe doctrine but denounces the war scare as the result of a conspiracy between the president, the priests and plutocrats. The first to acquiesce in the second to gain ascendancy while the nation is involved in war with a foreign country, and the last to profit by bond issues at war rates of interest upon a gold interest bearing basis.

SATOLLI'S FORMAL ELEVATION.

He Becomes a Full-fledged Cardinal at Baltimore Tomorrow.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—All arrangements have been completed for the ceremonies which will take place at the cathedral on Sunday morning in connection with the elevation of Archbishop Satolli to the rank of a cardinal of the Catholic church. This afternoon the archbishop came over from his residence at Washington and will spend the night at St. Mary's seminary. With him came his official household.

He was appointed on Nov. 30 and as soon as practicable thereafter official notice of the appointment was brought to this country by the Marquis Sacrapanti, who also brought the zucchetto, a skull cap of cardinal hue, and the baretta, also of cardinal hue and shaped like a crown. The zucchetto was placed upon the head of the new cardinal in Washington at the time of his official installation, which took place upon the arrival of the papal messenger on Dec. 19, 1895. Cardinal Gibbons was delegated to adorn Cardinal Satolli with the baretta, and this ceremony will be celebrated with great pomp tomorrow morning.

Archbishop Raim of St. Louis will preach the sermon. Many bishops are here to witness the ceremonies. The cathedral is beautifully decorated with flowers.

SPANISH FEARS INCREASE.

They Declare Martial Law in Two Provinces in and About Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The authorities confess the grave condition of affairs by proclaiming martial law for the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. Maximo Gomez has declared his purpose to penetrate into the province of Pinar del Rio. Although his forces have not yet reached the border of that province, the action of the authorities is understood to indicate that they have no hopes of preventing him from entering out of his threat.

It is not known if the organized armed force of the advancing insurgents that they find themselves compelled to prepare against. In fact, there is little apprehension that this force could effect much success in an assault upon this city, great as is the damage that they have wrought in the country. But the irresistible progress of the insurgent army, whether it listeth from one end of the island to the other, has served immensely to increase the boldness of their sympathizers, who have hitherto remained passive non-combatants. If these were to see the occasion for a successful stroke, there is no doubt that great accessions to the insurgent forces would be gained throughout the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and there are grave fears that an uprising would occur in the city of Havana itself.

Chinese Born Here Are Citizens.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Judge Morrow has decided in the United States court that every Chinese born in the United States is a citizen thereof.

Missing Woman's Body Found.

MARION, O., Jan. 4.—The remains of Miss Mary Lee, who disappeared in May, 1894, have been found under a corn crib on a farm near this city.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Last Failures in 1895 Than in the Year Preceding.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—R. G. Dun &

Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: The commercial failures during the complete year 1895 number 13,197, against 13,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater. \$173,196,000, against \$172,992,856, so that the average per failure is \$13,124, against \$12,458 in 1894.

Remarkable contrasts are shown this week in prices of materials and of manufactured products. Compared with Jan. 1, 1895, prices of manufactured products and of materials rose for pig iron 75.1 per cent at the highest point, but only 9.1 at the close, while manufactures of iron rose 53.7 at the highest point and 23.5 at the close, anthracite coal rising 15.3, but closing 5.6 per cent lower than Jan. 1, 1895. Boots and shoes rose 27.9 at the highest and 13.6 at the close. Wools rose 7.7 at the highest point and 6.9 at the close, but woolen goods rose only one-eighth of 1 per cent at the highest point, closing a shade weaker. Silk 14.3 at the highest point and 10.7 at the close.

Wheat producers suffered from wild speculation, which prevented the exporting of many million bushels, and false reports which encouraged farmers to keep back their grain until the cream had been taken off the market by speculators. The inevitable consequence has been a very low range in prices, the yield being clearly in excess of all demands, while Atlantic exports for the last five weeks, flour included, have been 3,111,350 bushels, against 3,163,675 last year. The great crop of corn has materially affected the prices of meats.

WAY DOWN BELOW ZERO.

Cold Weather at Different Points—36 Below at Prince Albert, N. W. T.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The thermometer this morning stood 15 below zero. St. Paul has reached its lowest. Prince Albert, N. W. T., was the coldest last night, registering 36 below. The weather bureau reports 16 below at Duluth and Calgary; 21 below at St. Vincent, Minn.; 25 below at Battleford; 16 below at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; 20 below at Albert Lea, and 22 at Watertown.

The Mississippi is frozen over at Davenport. A fall of 40 degrees has occurred in Missouri and Southern Illinois.

A Hennessey (O. T.) special expresses fear for the welfare of settlers in the remote parts of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country and in the Cherokee strip, many of whom are in straitened circumstances.

THE DEAD NUMBER SIX.

More Bodies Found in the Ruins of the St. Louis Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Six men instead of three are now known to be dead and two are missing as the result of the terrible explosion of fireworks in the H. B. Grubbs commission building at 209 North Second street, mentioned in these dispatches yesterday. The identified dead are: Frank Nicholas, 19 years old; Paul Hauptmann, 17 years old; Albert Schneider, 21 years old, taken from the ruins alive and died at the city hospital several hours later; Norman McArthur, 35 years old, and Lewis Ray, 25 years old.

H. S. Williams, 19 years old, and Charles Erickson, 21 years old, both employees of the Excelsior Wire and Iron Manufacturing company, are still missing and their bodies are thought to be buried in the ruins.

Dispute Can Be Easily Settled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—General Duffield, the chief of the coast and geodetic survey, has presented to the secretary of state the joint report upon the Alaskan boundary, which was agreed upon by him and the Canadian representative, Mr. King, at their meeting at Albany this week. The greatest difference between the lines run by the engineers of the two governments is but six feet and seven inches, or 15 seconds of longitude. General Duffield does not hesitate to express the opinion that there can be no serious dispute over the boundary.

Russia and France Won't Help U.S.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 4.—A semi-official is made of an announcement in the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna on Dec. 30, saying that France and Russia had actually promised to support the United States in the Cuban question, and that Russia was prepared to facilitate the United States loan with her own gold reserve.

Exports from Sheffield Increased.

SHEFFIELD, England, Jan. 4.—The exports from this city to the United States during the year 1895 show an increase of 130,000 pounds (\$750,000) over those of 1894.

The Weather.

Fair and decidedly colder; northerly winds.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Watkins and posse made a raid on moonshiners in Howard county, Ark., capturing two stills and eight men. Two moonshiners are reported to have been slain.

Walter Sweney, a well-known young man of Huntington, W. Va., fell against a saw at the Kenyon mills and had his right hand cut off.

A large and profitable gold mine is reported to have been discovered near Duluth, Minn.

Gambling and dissipation are the confessed causes of the fall of Von Hammerstein, the German Conservative leader.

Charles Atkinson of Camden, N. J., who was declared by his step-daughter to be imprisoned by her perjury was given his freedom by the board of pardons.

Albert Glynne, who murdered Bridget Doyle of Burlington, N. J., was refused the pardon he applied for and will be hanged Jan. 10.

William A. Allen was placed on trial in Camden, N. J., for the murder of Mrs. Annette Timberlake. On his direct examination he admitted that he cut the throat of the woman.

Chicago advices say that the big railroad pool has gone into effect without hindrance from the officers of justice.

A cold wave prevails in Manitoba and the adjoining states of the United States, 25 degrees below zero being reported at Qu'Appelle.

Maria Grovanna, a little Italian girl, was fatally burned by two unknown boys while "playing Indian" at Milford, Me.

W.

BUS.

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